



## TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

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**Date:** December 15, 2011

**Project No.:** 013164611A.800

**To:** Will Ernst

**Company:** Boeing

**From:** Scott Matthees

**cc:** Kent Angelos & Ted Norton (Golder) ,

**Email:**

**RE: COMPLETION OF ISOLATION PAD, BUILDING 2-88**

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### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Boeing Company (Boeing) completed concrete removal and grading activities associated with the construction of an isolation pad in Building 2-88 at Plant 2 in late November (Figures 1 & 2). The new isolation pad was installed as the foundation for a new machine. The project required the demolition and removal of a 6-foot wide by 8-foot long section of concrete flooring and foundations, re-grading of the bedding materials beneath the concrete, and placement of concrete for the new isolation pad that measures approximately 5.2 feet wide (east to west) by 7.3 feet long (north to south) by 18 inches thick.

The construction area for the new foundation is located within RCRA unit SWMU 2-89.68, Reclamation Yard. The reclamation yard was used from 1942 to 1996. The yard consisted of approximately 8 acres of buildings and pavement located in the southeastern corner of the South Yard Area (Figures 1 and 2). The reclamation yard stored recyclable materials, which included aluminum, brass, steel, and copper shavings generated from cutting operations. The reclamation yard also recycled a variety of products including film, bulk metal, empty drums, and paint. Coolant and oils were often associated with the scrap metal.

Building 2-88 was constructed in 1999/2000. During the site grading and construction of the building and machine foundations, soil constituents of concern (COCs) were evaluated with respect to the preliminary media cleanup levels (PMCLs) and the soil was remediated in accordance with those standards. As a result of the prior remediation, site grading, and excavation for machine foundations, it was anticipated that the shallow soils encountered in the excavation for the isolation pad would consist of clean fill and bedding materials that were placed when the building was constructed.

### 2.0 EXCAVATION

The excavation for the isolation pad had a depth of approximately 1.5 feet below ground surface (bgs). Groundwater was not encountered in the excavation. The demolition of the concrete floor slab and foundation resulted in the removal of approximately 3 cubic yards of concrete materials. Clean bedding materials were encountered beneath the concrete. No bedding materials were removed from the excavation. The bedding materials were re-graded to conform to the shape of the new isolation pad that had thickened edges around its perimeter. The concrete that was removed from the excavation was properly managed for characterization and disposal.

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Completion Memo, Bldg 2-88 Isolation Pad.docx

**Golder Associates Inc.**  
18300 NE Union Hill Road, Suite 200  
Redmond, WA 98052 USA  
Tel: (425) 883-0777 Fax: (425) 882-5498 [www.golder.com](http://www.golder.com)

**Golder Associates: Operations in Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America and South America**

### 3.0 SOIL ANALYTICAL DATA

A preconstruction review of historical analytical data indicated that one boring (SB-08715) was completed in 1995 within a 25-foot radius of the location of the isolation pad (Figures 1 and 2). Soil samples were collected in the boring at depths of 2, 7, and 9.5 feet bgs. No groundwater samples were collected.

The soil samples were analyzed for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). The soil analytical data were compared to the approved Target Media Cleanup Levels (TMCLs) to determine potential COCs that may be encountered during construction. The analytical results indicated that no COCs were detected in any of the samples, with the exception of TPH detected in the 7-foot bgs sample in a concentration of 51 mg/kg, well below the TPH TMCL of 2,000 mg/kg. The soil analytical results were presented in Table 1 of the Technical Memorandum *Isolation Pad, Building 2-88* (Golder, November 2011).

### 4.0 CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

No preconstruction soil sampling was conducted as it was anticipated that only concrete, clean fill and bedding materials would be encountered during demolition and shallow excavation for the installation of the isolation pad. Construction support activities included visual and olfactory monitoring of the concrete materials as they were removed. Exposed bedding materials were also monitored for signs of contamination, and a photoionization detector was used to screen the concrete and exposed bedding materials for VOCs. No evidence of contamination was detected in the concrete or bedding materials,

Attachments or Enclosures:

#### LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 – Location and Vicinity, Bldg 2-88 Isolation Pad
- Figure 2 – Bldg 2-88 Isolation Pad Excavation Area



